(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1954.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1784.

PARIS, *April* 4.

ACCORDING to letters from l'Orient, it appears, that the council of war is ended, and that M. de Graſſe is completely juſtified, and is expected to make his appearance at Paris, whither his equipment is arrived.

April 5. The council of ſtate have at laſt decided the great queſtion relative to the commerce of the Americans with the coaſt of Brittany. The farmers general were for having only one port opened for trading with the United States, but the king has opened them all; in conſequence of which, all the ports of Britanny will trade with America, and receive the returns, without any one having the preference.

LONDON, *April* 17.

There are now building in the river twenty-one new ſhips of the line, four of which are ſecond rates of ninety guns and upwards, ſixteen of ſeventy-four guns, and one of ſixty-four guns. Slips are preparing in the king's yards at Woolwich and Debtford for laying down two more, which are to be likewiſe of ſeventy-four guns, to be called the Prince of Wales and the Auguſta.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 6.

"Yeſterday about five hundred manufacturers, highly incenſed at the deciſion of Friday night againſt the protecting duties, aſſembled about the parliament houſe, and expreſſed, by hiſſes, groans, &c, their diſapprobation of the members who voted againſt the queſtion; ſome of the mob forced into the gallery, from whence they began to harrangue the members; but the magiſtrates and a party of the military arriving at the time, two were apprehended and committed to the new gaol, and the reſt were diſperſed.

"In conſequence of this diſturbance, the guards were doubled at the caſtle, at the main and other city guards; the troops in garriſon at the barracks were kept under arms, and at night, patroles of horſe and foot paraded through the city to preſerve the public peace."

Sunday a packet was received at the India houſe, over land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence: That the ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Engliſh and Tippo Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general, and council, who had deputed commiſſioners to Tippo Saib, for the final concluſion of the peace; that the peace between us and the Mahrattas was inviolably adhered to by them; and that Madajee Scindia had written to Tippo Saib, to inform him, that unleſs he ſtrictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the treaty concluded between them and the Engliſh, they would invade his country, and never make peace with them in future. Tippo Saib conſented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 26th of November.

General Fullarton was on the borders of Tippo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, ſeventeen battalions of ſeapoys, and ſixty pieces of artillery, ready to act, if Tippo ſhould not conſent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart ſailed from Madraſs in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The Superbe man of war was loſt in Pellichery roads in October, all her people ſaved except two ſailors.

Sir Thomas Mills, by the help of governor Haſtings, the governor-general, has got an appointment at Bengal, ſaid to be worth 10,000 pounds a year.

Letters from the Hague, dated April 5, report, that a memorial in very ſpirited terms has been written to the States General, from the duke of Wurtemburg, upon the late endeavours which have taken place to diminiſh the power of the ſtadtholder.

A few days ſince, on account of ſome diſpute at an election, a duel was fought by Sir James Lowther and ſergeant Bolton; three piſtols were diſcharged by each party without effect; the ſeconds then interfered, and the matter ended. The firſt ſhot of Sir James Lowther went through ſergeant Bolton's hat, and the third hit the cock of the piſtol he had in his hand.

A letter from Antwerp by yeſterday's mail ſays, that they have daily melancholy accounts of the damage done by the overflowing of the river Scheld in different parts, of houſes being waſhed away, and the inhabitants and their cattle drowned; ſo that ſeveral little villages bordering on that river are quite depopulated, and from many other parts they have the like accounts.

Advice is received, that the Terpſichore, a French frigate, of 36 guns, with troops on board, bound to the iſland of Bourbon, was lately loſt near the iſland of Corunna, and all the crew periſhed,

A letter from Fluſhing ſays, that a French frigate, of 36 guns, called the Duc d'Aumont, being in great diſtreſs, with ſix feet water in her hold, put in there, but ſunk a few hours after ſhe was got into the harbour; the crew had juſt time to get on ſhore; ſhe had been three weeks out from Bourdeaux, and had been beating about ſeveral days before they could make that harbour.

Mr. Hartley is going back to Paris to conclude the commercial treaty with the ſtates of America, and that under the appointment of the preſent miniſtry.

A negotiation is now going on between the courts of London, Berlin, Copenhagen and Peterſburgh, to ſupport the prince Stadtholder of Holland in his dignity and privileges, in ſpite of all oppoſition.

According to accounts lately publiſhed in Holland, the Dutch navy conſiſted on the 29th of laſt month, of 129 men of war, which were rated in the following manner: two of 76 guns, four of 74, three of 70, five of 68, ſeven of 64, four of 60, four of 56, four of 54, ſix of 50. All theſe are called of the line. The remainder are frigates and ſloops; the former from 38 to 24 guns; the latter from 20 to 14. At the rupture in 1780, the Dutch had only 73 veſſels afloat, either in commiſſion, on foreign and home ſervice, or in ordinary, at their different ſea ports.

A letter from Paris ſays, that orders are ſent to Breſt for ſuch ſhips as are ready for ſea to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches lately received from Cadiz, which adviſe that a large fleet of Barbary corſairs are hourly expected to put to ſea, and that if there is not a conſiderable force ſoon in the Mediterranean, a total ſtop will be put to the Levant trade.

The emperor Joſeph, upon peace being eſtabliſhed with the Turks, turned to one of his miniſters in a private circle at Vienna, and ſaid, "Now, then, we have time and ability for the arts of peace." And the very next morning gave orders for an edict to be drawn up for the regulation of open fields commonable. The Auſtrian dominions are ſubject, like part of England, to a very bad culture, becauſe of common rights that extend over them. Some difficulties occurring in the mode of ſettling ſpecific ſhares, a congreſs of enquiry was directly inſtituted for examining the mode of proceedings in Switzerland and France, but above all in England; and the report being made, an edict has iſſued, by which every land proprietor has a right to encloſe his own property.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 15.

"Don Bonaventura Moreno, commodore, who by his bravery and ſkill had acquired the moſt brilliant reputation at the ſieges of Mahon and Gibraltar, was unfortunately killed yeſterday, without having had time to defend himſelf. That officer was aſſailed by a madman, who drew his ſword upon him, to diſpute with him the wall, without ſaying *by your leave*. The murderer was taken up."

April 22. Accounts were laſt night received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, of a very alarming nature; a dangerous inſurrection has taken place in Dublin, and the duke of Rutland has been much inſulted in his efforts to quell the tumult.

William Vandeput was yeſterday committed to the new gaol, Southwark, where he is now double ironed, on a charge of burglary in the houſe of the lord chancellor, and ſtealing thereout the great ſeal. A jew in Petticoat-lane was yeſterday afternoon apprehended, on an information againſt him, for having purchaſed and melted the great ſeal into an ingot; but while he was conducting to the rotation office in Southwark, for examination, he was reſcued from the peace officers by eight ruffians. The jew melted the ſeal, while the robbers remained in his houſe.

The Venetians have uſed ſuch extraordinary expedition in their late equipments, that they will have ten ſail of the line fit for ſea by the middle of June next, in caſe they ſhould be wanted.

The exerciſing of ſeamen, and practiſing them to point a gun with judgment, by firing at a butt, has been formerly the cuſtom of the French in peaceable times, which accounts for their late orders to man ſome ſhips of war to be ready for a ſummer cruiſe.

The Dutch ſquadron in the Mediterranean has received ſo much damage, that all the ſhips muſt return, to be completely refitted, as faſt as poſſible.

The Spaniards and Portugueſe are as little in the favour of the new ſtates as the people of this country, on account of the diſcouragement they give to the American trade in Europe.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 9.

"We are in great confuſion at preſent in this metropolis. A blow is aiming at the liberty of the preſs by Mr. Foſter's bill. The lower rank of the people are in continual tumult. A figure dreſſed up with a bag-wig, repreſenting one of the enemies to freedom, was yeſterday carried about the earl of Meath's liberty, and afterwards burnt, amidſt the acclamations of the populace. Much miſchief is apprehended from the mob on Eaſter Monday and Tueſday; but proper precautions have been taken by the police to obviate any bad effects from riotous proceedings."

If the Paris accounts may be credited, the ſtate of the French finances is more flouriſhing than thoſe of either England or Holland.

DUBLIN, *April* 14.

This morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. juſtice Graham executed a warrant, ſigned Nathaniel Warren, on Mr. Carey, the ſuppoſed printer of the Volunteers Journal, in Abbey-ſtreet. Mr. Carey was firſt carried to the ſecretary's office in the caſtle; from thence, under a ſtrong military guard, to the Tholſel, when bail was offered, and refuſed; he was then ordered back to the caſtle, and delivered over to the ſergeant at arms, and conveyed, under the ſame guard, to the ſergeant's houſe, in Abbey-ſtreet, where he is to remain till Monday, when the houſe of commons will ſit.

The above article needs no comment. The feelings of the truly virtuous friends to the bulwark of public liberty, the freedom of the preſs, will ſupply all, and more than words can poſſibly convey on this intereſting occaſion. Let us no longer cenſure the Spaniards or the Portugueſe for their inquiſition; that infamous badge of ſlavery is now become our own; not, indeed, a religious inquiſition; but, what is ſtill worſe, a political one!

Laſt Monday, during the converſation in the houſe of commons on the printers bill, ſome diſorderly perſons forced their way through the outward door; a noiſe and buſtle enſued; the converſation was ſuſpended, and fear ſat perched on the faces of moſt of the members; the alarm, however, was groundleſs, for the noiſe inſtantly ſubſided.

Yeſterday all the members on one ſide of the houſe came armed with ſwords.

We are very apprehenſive, unleſs every caution is uſed by government, that a number of unhappy beings may fall a ſacrifice to the great rewards offered for diſcovering the inſtigators of the late diſturbances in this city. Monday no leſs than five informers were ſaid to be conducted to the caſtle, inſtigated perhaps by intereſt rather than juſtice, who, as we are informed, gave in a very numerous liſt.

The attorney-general declared, on Monday night, in the houſe of commons, that a number of the members of that houſe were proſcribed. There was now, he ſaid, a perſon in priſon on an information, for having, with others, conſpired and employed aſſaſſins to murder no leſs than ſeven members of that houſe. The conditions were, that the murderers ſhould, upon performance of the buſineſs, receive an hundred pounds, and in the mean time were actually furniſhed with money, piſtols, ammunition, and bayonets. They were alſo inſtructed to uſe the latter weapon, becauſe it would neither miſs fire nor make a noiſe. It was alſo conditioned, that if any of the ſeven gentlemen, amongſt whom he had, he ſaid, the honour to be one, ſhould eſcape, that then the aſſaſſins ſhould murder any one of the majority who voted againſt the protecting duties, and that that ſhould be counted as if ſuch member was one of the ſeven proſcribed by name.

April 15. Printing has ever been conſidered as a refiner and poliſher of manners, authors have therefore been honoured by the proudeſt princes, and no ſtate can ever flouriſh where literature is diſcouraged; how extraordinary then the proceedings of an Iriſh houſe of commons, in an enlightened age, attempting to curb what the Turks are at this moment endeavouring to eſtabliſh. Is this the effect of liberty?

So completely odious have the preſent chief governor and his ſecretary already rendered themſelves to the citizens of Dublin, by oppoſing the ſenſe of the people in every inſtance, that we hear the corporation is determined, on Friday ſe'nnight, at the quarter aſſembly, to refuſe them the freedom of this city, a compliment never denied to any of their predeceſſors.

Beſides the inhabitants of Corke, who have entered into a non-importation agreement, we find by letters received in town from Kilkenny, that upwards of four hundred of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of that city have bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner not to purchaſe, for themſelves or families, any goods whatever, of the manufacture of any other country but Ireland; in which exemption they include malt liquors of every kind. As there is no doubt but Dublin, and all the provinces of this kingdom, will not only follow the example of theſe places, but ſtrictly adhere to ſo patriotic a reſolution, the end of the protecting duties will in a great meaſure be anſwered, and Ireland flouriſh through the virtues of its people!

April 17. It has been often remarked, that there is a fickleneſs in the people of this country, that generally counteracts the beſt deſigns, before they can be executed. Of this claſs we may rank the project of a Geneveſe colony, and the building of a city, for the emigrants who are to form it, near Warterford. Fifty families are already arrived, but the foundations of the New Geneva are ſcarcely laid; the building is protracted on various pretences, and difficulties ariſe faſter than houſes; in the mean time, the Geneveſe already arrived, who are of the better and moſt decent kinds of artiſans, are lounging through our ſtreets, without either ſettlement or encouragement. An oppoſition to protecting duties, and the perſecution of printers, are objects of more importance to government!

April 20. Mr. Binns, yeſterday, in Guildhall, urging the abſolute neceſſity of a non-importation agreement, or protecting duties, if any adequate relief was meant to our ſtarving brethren, ſaid, that no greater proof could be adduced of the miſery of our poor manufacturers, than that 6000 of them applied each day to the houſe of induſtry for the wretched pittance of a herring and a moriel of bread.

April 24. Friday, the Hankey, captain Cheap, ſailed with a valuable aſſorted cargo for Philadelphia, having likewiſe on board 300 fine fellows, redemptioners, and other paſſengers, who are thus for ever ſeparated from, and loſt to, this country. America, awake to that good policy which regulates and directs all nations deſirous of the improvement and aggrandizement of their people, will undoubtedly hold forth every encouragement to the preſent ſpirit of emigration, which univerſally pervades the kingdom, and which there is but too much reaſon to fear will continue; while we exhibit a ſupineneſs, a narrow, imbecile, deſtructive conduct, as favourable to thoſe views and wiſhes, as the want of humanity, wiſdom, or common ſenſe, can poſſibly make them.

Extract of a letter from Corke, April 19.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that our city grand jury, with an amiable conſideration for the diſ-

treſſes of our famiſhing manufacturers, have adopted the moſt laudable reſolutions, which bind them to wear nothing elſe than the manufactures of our country. At preſent, near 2000 reſpectable inhabitants have generouſly bound themſelves, by every tie of honour, to ſupport and encourage the ſame."

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) May* 20.

Captain Wheeler, arrived at New-Providence from Port-au-Prince, brings advice, that before he left that place, he ſaw a proclamation of the Spaniſh governor at Havanna, declaring St. Auguſtine a free port.

CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina) June* 3.

The following proclamation, iſſued by governor Maxwell, of New-Providence, and dated the 18th of laſt month, is juſt received, viz.

"Whereas I have thought proper to admit certain American veſſels into this port, and have granted them permiſſion to diſpoſe of their proviſions for the benefit of the inhabitants of theſe iſlands; and whereas, to my great concern and aſtoniſhment, I find their flag has been twice inſulted, contrary to the peace of our lord the king, and in open violation of all public order and decorum: In order to put a ſtop to ſuch riotous proceedings for the future, and, as much as poſſible, prevent any miſunderſtanding which may ariſe thereon, I do, by and with the advice of his majeſty's council, iſſue this my proclamation, hereby making known my entire diſapprobation of ſuch unjuſtifiable conduct, and ſtrictly commanding and enjoining all his majeſty's legal ſubjects to refrain from ſuch diſhonourable and illegal practices, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril."

NEW-YORK, *May* 29.

Extract of a letter from Port Roſeway, dated May 15.

"Sir Charles Douglaſs arrived here yeſterday, to take the command of his majeſty's ſhips of war on this ſtation; ſeveral veſſels have arrived here of late, one in particular from London, with the pleaſing account of this being made a free port for ſeven years."

June 4. By the America, captain Carpenter, which arrived here yeſterday from Briſtol, we have papers of that city to the 24th of April, and in general we learn, that the whole kingdom had been thrown into confuſion by the conteſts for members for the new parliament. The returns had been very favourable to Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. A few large cities were yet in the warmth of contention, ſuch as Weſtminſter, Briſtol, &c.

The Polly, bound to this port, ſailed the ſame day that captain Carpenter, of the America did; alſo the ſhip ——, captain Houſton, bound to Philadelphia.

The ſhip Haley and brig Louiſa were both up, and were to ſail in about a fortnight after the America for this port; alſo the ſhip Sam Peach, for Philadelphia, and the ſhip St. Mary Packet, for Boſton.

June 7. A few days ago, one Melony, formerly a chimney-ſweeper, in Boſton workhouſe, cut off one of his hands, ſwearing at the ſame time he would pick no more oakum.

The king of Great-Britain has ſent over orders to the regency at Hanover, for the fitting up the palace at Herenhauſen, but whether for his reception or that of any other branch of the royal family has not yet tranſpired; the good people of Hanover will not be long kept in ſuſpenſe, for if it is deſigned they are to be honoured with a royal viſit, either they, or the people of England, will be put to a vaſt expence in purchaſing a large number of clocks, previous to the occupying Herenhauſen. The attachment of his Britannic majeſty for mechanics is generally known; it has been conſidered as reproachful to England, and injurious to her intereſt, that the king ſhould be ſo very much employed in the turning of toys, at a time when all the ſovereigns in Europe were making extraordinary exertions for the aggrandizement of their ſubjects. The royal amuſement was, however, ſo ſeverely handled and burleſqued by the wits, that it was laid aſide for ſome time. It is too frequently the caſe, that one abſurdity is laid down for the purpoſe of adopting a greater, and the immediate deſcendant of the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, appeared to have ſuch a paſſion for clocks, as has coſt the nation an immenſe ſum of money; every room in the different palaces is decorated with time-pieces; even the temple of Cloacina reminds us of the loſs of time. It is a fact, that when lord Rodney arrived in London from the Weſt Indies, he poſted after the king to Windſor caſtle (a country ſeat about 20 miles diſtant from the metropolis) to throw himſelf at his majeſty's feet—when the admiral was announced, the king was mending a clock; afraid to diſguſt ſo great a man by refuſing to ſee him, the queen was left clock regent until his majeſty's return, who only paid a ſlight compliment to his lordſhip, and after expreſſing a deſire to ſee him at the levee next day, bowed ceremoniouſly, and took his leave.

June 9. A few days ago, a ſea faring man near the ſhip yards plunged into the river; ſome perſons that were near, perceiving that he could not ſwim, aſſiſted in bringing him out; on being brought to himſelf, he expreſſed great ſorrow at not having been permitted to put an end to an exiſtence, which was become intolerable to bear; he alſo declared, that he had for ſome time been ſo tired of this world, and not being conſcious of having committed any atrocious action, or of injuring any individual, he had determined to embrace that opportunity of ending a life grown ſo very miſerable. The bye ſtanders made uſe of ſuch arguments as reaſon and humanity ſuggeſted to induce him to lay aſide his unnatural intention, but without effect, for as ſoon as they had left him, he made a ſecond attempt to drown, but was again obſerved, and reſcued from the jaws of death; his deliverers, finding him incorrigible, thought proper to carry him before alderman Blagge, who ordered him to be confined in the poor-houſe, until he appeared to have a proper ſenſe of his folly and raſhneſs.

It is a circumſtance no leſs melancholy than true, that ſeveral perſons have lately laid violent hands upon themſelves; from the manner in which thoſe people have acted, it would appear, as if the primary cauſe was an epidemic diſeaſe. In the neighbourhood of New-Brunſwick, New Jerſey, a farmer ſet fire to his houſe, and the ſucceeding evening was found hanging in his barn, in ſuch a poſition as to leave no doubt of his having been his own executioner. An aggravation of this action is, that he has left a wife and three ſmall children totally unprovided for. In continuation of this ſad account, we are informed from Lancaſter, that on Sunday the 16th ult. the body of Mr. James Pratt was found in the woods, with his throat cut, and a razor lying by his ſide. A jury returned their verdict that he was inſane.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 14, 1784.

"The moſt conſiderable traders in the ſilk, worſted, and other branches of manufactures in the city, have in contemplation an addreſs to congreſs, to know what encouragement they in their wiſdom ſhall think meet to grant, ſhould they ſettle with their working people in any of their chief towns in America (they ſeem to give the preference to New-York or Philadelphia); if properly encouraged by that auguſt aſſembly, they intend to be ready in the courſe of ſix months, and will enter into treaty for the moſt convenient veſſels for paſſengers, to tranſport them thither with their effects and different dependencies, to the amount of 30 or 40,000 of the moſt uſeful inhabitants of this country.——

"Should the above plan take place, in the courſe of a year or two, our members of parliament may graze their cattle in the principal ſtreets of the metropolis, and the earl of Meath let his ground in the liberty, at 4 or 5 per acre, inſtead of ſo much by the foot."

June 15. The brig Matty, captain Craig, is arrived at New-York from Dublin, after a paſſage of 55 days.

We are happy to inform the public, that the chevaux de frize, which have long obſtructed the navigation of the Delaware, will ſhortly be removed. The ingenious mechanic Mr. Arthur Donnaldſon, having undertaken the Herculean taſk, and prepared his vaſt apparatus, on Thurſday laſt ſucceeded in his very firſt attempt, and brought up one of the largeſt chevaux de frize, that was ſunk in the deepeſt water.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 17.

"The great event of the confirmation of peace took place at Conſtantinople about the beginning of January. By this treaty the empreſs of Ruſſia has finally got poſſeſſion of the valuable peninſula of the Crimea, without a drop of blood being ſhed, which herſelf and her predeceſſors have made ſo many ineffectual efforts to add to that extenſive empire. The emperor, not being a principal in the late miſunderſtanding, but only an aſſiſtant to Ruſſia in caſe of hoſtilities, has acquired no new addition of territory, but has got the limits and boundaries of both empires more clearly and diſtinctly ſettled than formerly. This circumſtance has given riſe to a very falſe report, that Ruſſia and the Porte have outwitted the emperor in the late negotiation. It may be naturally aſked, whether this late acquiſition by the Ruſſians is in conſequence of the ambitious views and policy of that government? Politicians, who form ſyſtems, and who aſcribe every revolution to ſome cauſe that is adequate to the event, will anſwer in the affirmative. But the fact happens to be otherwiſe. Ruſſia, till very lately, had no views, no idea, of getting poſſeſſion of this peninſula. The whole originated in ſo-him Gheroa, the chan himſelf, who, naturally of a feeble mind, and debilitated by diſeaſe, was terrified into a renunciation of his dominions, by the idea of a rival ſecretly ſupported by the Porte. It is a fact, that the Ruſſian reſident in the Crimea did every thing in his power to perſuade the chan from his purpoſe of reſignation. The conſequences of this revolution time alone can diſcover, though at preſent it affords a great field for political ſpeculation. Ruſſia being now entitled freely to navigate the Black Sea, and poſſeſſed of a conſiderable territory on the banks of it, ſo nobly provided for with the materials of ſhip building, and with ports for the ſecurity of navigation, may create a navy ſuited to her ambition and abilities. She can pour forth fleets from the ſouth and from the north, encircle Europe, and lay in her claim for a ſhare of the empire of the ocean. In point of commerce, what may not be expected? The immenſe production of provinces which are watered by thoſe great rivers that terminate in the Black Sea, as yet but little known, will all be laid open to the merchant, who will meet with every allurement and encouragement from the Imperial court, already well convinced, that the power and greatneſs of every government muſt really and permanently depend on the united labour, induſtry, and commerce, of individuals. The propoſed canal for opening a communication between the Don and the Wolga, a diſtance only of twenty miles, will ſoon be put in execution. By this means Great-Britain may have another opportunity of re-eſtabliſhing her Caſpian trade, which was formerly attempted, and which promiſed much, but which, from certain obſtacles, together with unfortunate accidents, was obliged to be relinquiſhed. Renewed by this channel, the former obſtacles exiſt no more, and a repetition of the former temporary misfortunes cannot be expected. The principal object of this commerce is, the introduction of Britiſh commodities into the northern parts of Perſia, and to receive in return from thoſe provinces, a part of the rich raw ſilks which they produce, and which are ſo eſſentially neceſſary to ſome of the moſt conſiderable manufacturers of this country. A circumſtance greatly in favour of this idea is, the treaty which has been made this very year between Ruſſia and the court of Perſia. By it all former articles are ſtrictly renewed; and beſides, the Ruſſians have obtained liberty to conſtruct ſeveral forts for the protection of their navigation on the Caſpian ſea."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 24.

The general aſſembly of the ſtate of New-York, in their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act to enable all the religious denominations in that ſtate to appoint truſtees, who ſhall be a body corporate for the taking care of the temporalities of their reſpective congregations, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; an act for the immediate ſale of certain forfeited eſtates; and an act to authoriſe the congreſs of the United States to adopt certain regulations, reſpecting the Britiſh trade.

It appears by the Iriſh papers, that the people of Dublin and Belfaſt had declared their objections to the bill brought into the Iriſh houſe of commons, *for ſecuring the liberty of the preſs*, as it is termed;—and it ſeemed likely that almoſt every claſs of people throughout the kingdom would oppoſe that arbitrary ſcheme, which is received by them, not as confirming the great bulwark of liberty, but as an infringement of one of their moſt important privileges.

The Hope, captain O'Brien, arrived at Belfaſt from New-York, the 18th of April.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs.

April 28. The committee, to whom it was referred to take order upon the report of a committee of the 23d day of April inſtant,

Report, That in virtue of the ſaid order of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, your committee took meaſures, and have cauſed Henry Carbery, late a captain in the Pennſylvania line of continental troops, to be arreſted and brought before the honourable Robert Goldſborough, one of the judges of the general court of the ſtate of Maryland, for examination, and to be proceeded againſt according to law and juſtice. Your committee have cauſed to be laid before the ſaid judge all ſuch proofs and evidences of the nature and circumſtances of the crime charged againſt the ſaid Henry Carbery, as were on the files or in the poſſeſſion of congreſs. And your committee informed the ſaid judge, that it was the ſenſe of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that the ſaid Henry Carbery, who is a fugitive from juſtice, ought to be tried according to the laws of Pennſylvania in which ſtate the offence charged againſt him was committed, and to the laws of which ſtate he is amenable. Your committee recommend, that the executive of the ſtate of Maryland be requeſted to take proper meaſures for the delivery of the body of the ſaid Henry Carbery, to the executive of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or their order, that he may be dealt with according to law.

Reſolved, That congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the grand committee appointed to report the arrearages of intereſt, &c. and the paragraph reſpecting facilities being amended to read as follows—

It remained laſtly to conſider, whether no facilities might be given to the payment of theſe ſums by the ſeveral ſtates. The committee obſerved, that of the purpoſes for which money is wanting, about three fourths can be anſwered by nothing but money itſelf; but that the other fourth, conſiſting of intereſt on our domeſtic debt, may be effected by procuring a diſcount of the demand in the hands of the holders; an operation which will be ſhorter, and leſs impoveriſhing to the ſtate. And however, in times of greater plenty, the accuracy of fiſcal adminiſtration might require all tranſactions to be in actual money, at the treaſury itſelf; yet, till our conſtituents ſhall have had ſome reſpite from their late difficulties, it behoves us to prefer their eaſement. The committee are therefore of opinion, that the ſeveral legiſlatures may be admitted ſo to model the collection of the ſums now called for, that the three fourths of any ſum being paid in actual money, the other fourth may be diſcharged by procuring diſcounts of intereſt with our domeſtic creditors; always taking care that the collection of money ſhall proceed at leaſt in threefold proportion with the operations of diſcount. And to aſcertain the evidences of diſcount which ſhall be receivable in lieu of money, the holders of loan-office certificates ſhall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they iſſued; and the bolders of certificates of other liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the ſame to the loan-office of that ſtate wherein the debt was contracted, and to have the intereſt due thereon ſettled and certified to the laſt day of the year 1782; for which intereſt the loan-officer ſhall give a certificate in ſuch form, and under ſuch cautions and inſtructions, as the ſuperintendent of finance ſhall tranſmit to him; which certificates of intereſt being parted with by the holder of the principal, ſhall be deemed evidence that he has received ſatisfaction for the ſame, and therefore ſhall be receivable from the bearer, within the ſame ſtate, and from the ſtate when obtained from the bearer, in lieu of money, in the proportion before ſtated; which payment in certificates by the ſtate into the public treaſury, in the proportion that each ſtate avails itſelf of the facilities, ſhall be conſidered as a diſcharge of ſo much of the intereſt due upon the domeſtic debt, ſo that the three fourths or greater proportion, if any ſtate ſhould not avail itſelf of the facilities in the degree hereby admitted, paid in money at the ſame time, ſhall be applied according to the above ſtatement, giving preference to the diſcharge of the expences of internal government, and the intereſt due upon the foreign debt. And where loan-office certificates, iſſued after the firſt day of March 1778, ſhall be preſented to the loan-officer, they ſhall be reduced to their ſpecie value, according to the reſolutions of congreſs of June 28, 1780, that ſpecie value expreſſed on ſome part of the certificate, and the intereſt thereon ſettled and certified as in other caſes.

Reſolved, That congreſs agree to the ſame.

Whereas by the ordinance for regulating the poſt-office of the United States of America, paſſed the 18th day of October 1782, it is ordained, That letters, packets, and diſpatches, to and from the commander in chief of the armies of theſe United States, on public ſervice, ſhall paſs and be carried free of poſtage: And whereas there is reaſon to apprehend, that the numerous letters and packets addreſſed to the late commander in chief of the armies of theſe United States, in conſequence of his late command, and on matters foreign to his private concerns, will ſubject him to an expence in poſtage, which it would be improper and unreaſonable he ſhould bear;

Reſolved, That all letters and packets to and from the late commander in chief of the armies of the United States, ſhall paſs and be carried free of poſtage until the further orders of congreſs: And that the poſtmaſter general be, and he is hereby directed to refund to the ſaid late commander in chief, all the monies paid by him for the poſtage of letters or packets ſince the time of his reſignation.

April 29. Congreſs took into conſideration the report of a grand committee, to whom was referred the report of a committee on the ſubject of weſtern territory, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

Congreſs, by their reſolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it adviſable to preſs upon the ſtates having claims to the weſtern country, a liberal ſurrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the ſame year, having fixed conditions to which the union ſhould be bound, on receiving ſuch ceſſions; and having again propoſed the

same subject to those states, in their address of April 18, 1783, wherein, stating the national debt, and expressing their reliance for its discharge, on the prospect of vacant territory, in aid of other resources, they, for that purpose, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, included in the same recommendations, a renewal of those of September the 6th, and of October the 10th, 1780; which several recommendations have not yet been fully complied with;

Resolved, That the same subject be again presented to the attention of the said states; that they be urged to consider, that the war being now brought to a happy termination by the personal services of our soldiers, the supplies of property by our citizens, and loans of money from them as well as from foreigners; these several creditors have a right to expect, that funds shall be provided, on which they may rely for indemnification; that congress still consider vacant territory as an important resource; and that therefore the said states be earnestly pressed, by immediate and liberal cessions, to forward these necessary ends, and to promote the harmony of the union.

June 21, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the NANTES, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough,

A WELL assorted cargo of English and East-India goods; among which are, mens and womens first and second mournings.

I want about 100 hogsheads of the best Patuxent and Patowmack tobacco.

BENJAMIN ODEN.

Annapolis, June 24, 1784.

To be SOSD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock,

A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hogshead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the first quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 16, 1784.

To be SOLD at public auction, at Magruder's, on the fifteenth of July next,

ONE HALF of the sloop Caroline, with all necessary rigging, the property of Thomas Harwood, 3d, and Walter H. Hoxton, the latter having directed by will his part to be disposed of, giving twelve months credit, with bond and approved security. She is a well built new boat, and advantageously calculated for the freighting business, being able to carry in the bay 42 or 43 hogsheads of tobacco, and 11 or 12 hundred bushels of grain.

RICHARD EDELEN, executor.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. George Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, on Friday the 9th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, named Prise, the property of the subscriber, is about thirty-nine years of age, and with child. She has been brought up to house-work, is a very good cook, can wash and iron, and sew well. She will be sold for cash; or twelve months credit, on bond with approved security.

SAMUEL WOOD.

Frederick-town, June 21, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Frederick-town, deceased, are desired to produce them to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make a speedy settlement with

JANE HANSON, executrix.

Prince-George's county, June 16, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,
For bringing my SADDLE-HORSE to me at Upper-Marlborough.

HE was taken away at Whitsuntide, by some person who I fear never means to return him. He is a dark bay, neither docked nor branded, thirteen hands three inches high, well formed, no white spot or mark of any sort on him; has a very fine long tail, and is remarkably spirited when under the saddle. There were several strolling men who passed through here about that time, some enquiring the road to Alexandria, others to Annapolis; I fear some of them have taken him. Any person bringing him to me at this place, or delivering him to Mr. Samuel Hutcheson at my plantation, shall have the above reward.

W. SPRIGG BOWIE.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Yealdhall, living at the Land of Ease, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and switch tail, paces naturally. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open school on Monday the seventh day of June instant, agreeably to her former advertisement; and being advised that a well regulated boarding-school is very desirable, she likewise offers herself to keep a boarding-school in this city, where the greatest attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intrusted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE,

At his STORE, in Upper-Marlborough,
Has just received from London, by the ship Nantes,

A VERY large and general assortment of European and East-India goods, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine broad-clothes of various colours.
Second and coarse ditto, all colours.
Tammies, durants, shalloons.
Camlets, camletees, ratinets.
Calimancoes of various colours.
Satinets, silk serge, black and white silk, for breeches.
Plain, rib'd, corded and spotted velvets and velverets.
Plain, spotted, corded and died, jeans, jeanets, and fustians.
Plain & corded dimetties.
Muslin dimetty, flowered and bordered Merseilles quilting.
Linen and cotton checks.
Cotton counterpanes.
Stripes, ticken, bed bunts and Flanders tick.
Furniture checks.
A very handsome assortment of calicoes and chintses.
Table-clothes and napkins.
Three-fourths, seven-eighths, and yard wide Irish linens of all prices.
Irish, Flanders, and Russia sheeting.
Russia drillings and ravens duck.
German and British osnabrigs
Womens cotton and silk hose.
Mens thread, cotton, and silk ditto, plain and rib'd.
Boys ditto, ditto.
Mens and womens silk and leather gloves and mitts of different colours.
Thread and silk edging.
Thread and silk lace.
Blond ditto.
A large assortment of broad and narrow, plain, figured, and painted ribands.
Double and single satin ditto.
Silk ferretting, fringe, and cord.
Taffytes of several colours.
Ell wide persians.
Half ell ditto, and farsenets.
Black and white modes.
Lutestring, ducapes, satins, and pelongs.
Ladies fine satin petticoats.
Silk handkerchiefs of all colours and kinds.
Linen ditto, ditto.
Book muslins.
Plain, striped and flowered muslins.
Muslin handkerchiefs.
Humhums, cambricks, and lawns.
Kenting and kenting handkerchiefs.
Plain gauzes and catguts.
Suffice gauze handkerchiefs and aprons.
Sewing silk of all colours.
Mohair and silk twist.
Buttons of all sorts and sizes.
Strait and skeleton wire.
Broad and narrow holland and diaper tapes.
Pins and needles.
Threads of all sorts and sizes.
Ladies common and very fine fans.
Mens and boys felt, castor, & fine beaver hats.
Mens fine white, and white with green bottoms, ditto.
Womens and girls silk hats & bonnets, shades and cloaks.
Womens fine white, blue and black satin cloaks and bonnets.
Ostrich feathers & plumes of several colours.
Fine and superfine writing papers.
Quarto and folio post ditto.
Wafers and sealing-wax.
Black & red ink powder.
Playing cards.
Mens, womens and boys, coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps.
Neat boots, red morocco slippers.
Womens fine silk and calimanco shoes of various sizes.
Childrens morocco shoes.
Fine and superfine penknives.
Cork-skrews, scissars, razors.
Shoe and knee buckles of the newest fashion.
Silver thimbles, brass & brass with steel tops.
Knives and forks of different qualities.
Desert ditto of the newest fashion.
Ivory, dandrif, and horn combs.
Sleeve-buttons.
Nails of all sorts & sizes.
Hoes and axes.
H and HL hinges.
Saws and files.
Sithes and sickles.
Spades and shovels.
Hammers and chissels.
Pad-locks, stock locks, & best brass door locks.
Shovels and tongs, and-irons.
Box-irons and heaters.
Candlesticks and snuffers.
Pewter dishes, basons, & candle moulds.
Tin ware of all sorts.
Copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots.
Bell-metal skillets and stew-pans.
Brass chasing-dishes.
Cotton and wool cards.
Hair-brooms, scrubbing-brushes, cloaths-brushes, horse-brushes, and currycombs.
Wire sieves, hair and lawn ditto.
Shaving boxes.
Mens neat saddles and bridles, half-hunter coach & switch whips.
Powder, F and double F.
Shot of several sizes.
China bowls, coffee and tea cups and saucers in sets.
Glass ware of various sorts.
Window-glass 8 by 10.
Dressing-glasses.
Hyson, congo, and bohea teas.
Single refined loaf sugar.
Raisins, pickles, mustard, fig-blue, black pepper, ginger, pimento, nutmegs, saltpetre.
Paints of various colours.
Linseed oil.
Candles and soap.
Snuff, in pound and half pound bottles.
Common & velvet corks.
Porter in hampers.
Cheshire and Gloucestershire cheese.
Best white ship biscuit in barrels.

As he expects a large assortment before the fall, he is determined to supply his customers on the best terms.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Isabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-seed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE assortment of European goods suitable to the season; among which are, best hyson, green, and bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old cane spirits, West-India rum, and common wine, by the hogshead, pipe, or barrel; best Holland gin in cases; white and brown Spanish sugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 9, 1784.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, am going to leave this city, and to dwell on my own estate in Saint Mary's county; and whereas Bridget, my wife, refuses to go with me; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof.

ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Annapolis, June 15, 1784.

THE commissioner appointed to liquidate and settle in specie value all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the state of Maryland, and also to issue new certificates in exchange for those that any commissary or quarter master-general, or other officer who had a right to give such certificates, for supplies or services rendered to the United States; Gives notice, that he will attend at George-town, in Montgomery county, on Monday the 12th day of July next, on Tuesday the 20th at Frederick-town, the 26th at Hagar's-town, and on Wednesday the 4th of August at Old-town, in Washington county. Soon after his return, he will attend at Baltimore, Hatford, Elk, and through the eastern shore counties, to St. Mary's and Charles counties on the western, of which further notice shall be published.

JAMES NOURSE,
Com. accts. state Mar.

N. B. The commissioner is directed to receive lottery tickets as vouchers for the prizes which may have been drawn to such tickets, and certify the same as debts of the United States at and after the rate of one dollar in specie for every forty dollars of such prizes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB is requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 12 o'clock. The stewards desire as many members as conveniently can will attend, as the business of the present year remains unfinished.

June 7, 1784.

To be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold before at private sale,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it; two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality; a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Those who wish to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Wilkinson, who lives in the neighbourhood. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

WANTED,
As an assistant in a family, where her employment will be very easy,

A SEDATE, careful WOMAN, who understands something of household management. Terms will be made agreeable to a person who answers the above description. Enquire of the printers.

Calvert county, June 1, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower her to open a road from her dwelling house through a corner of the land now occupied by Dr. Barton Tabbs, until it intersects the main road leading from St. Leonard's-creek-town to Prince-Frederick-town, where the court-house of the county aforesaid stands.

MARY BOND.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a waistcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a freeman. He carried with him a chesnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him; this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off. 6w

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

May 10, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonardtown, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces pasturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of crop tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security. 7

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March last, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Esq; deceased; he is about twenty-six years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperish complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarse hat bound round with white, a double breasted brown sailors jacket, the rest of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, opposite his jaw-bone; he is discoverable likewise, if stopped, by other singularities, his excessive talkativeness and smoothness of tongue. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, from

3 WILLIAM HAMMOND, administrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

To be SOLD, or rented by the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both, or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack. 12

RICHARD LEE.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

12 C. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to 10

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

To be SOLD, on Ronoah river, Botetourt county, Virginia,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thousand acres, with a large proportion of first-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the same size in this state, for hemp, tobacco, corn, small grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fish. Whoever purchases must pay one half when they take possession, part of which may be paid in likely negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any person who inclines to purchase, may know the price and see the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

3X TOLIVER CRAIG.

May 5, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ignatius Fenwick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts immediately, and all those who have just claims against said estate are hereby requested to send them in legally proved, in order to have them settled by

2 JAMES FENWICK, jun. executor.

Baltimore, June 7, 1784.

SHIP PLYMOUTH,

WILLIAM MAYNARD, commander,

TAKES in TOBACCO at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to any merchant in London.

2 WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabent Card, a languishing prisoner in said county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly, for an act to release him from his present confinement.

4

Mount Industry, May 15, 1784.

On Tuesday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be offered for sale, in Lower-Marlborough,

THAT valuable seat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamson, containing by estimation four hundred acres. This land is of the first quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the person inclined to purchase will view the land before the day of sale, it renders a full detail unnecessary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchase to be complied with the first day of November, when possession will be given, the residue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unquestionable security; the title indisputable. 3X

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Virginia, May 17, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-house tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Botetourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houses tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any person could wish or desire; there is a good mill-seat and a spring within 30 feet of the dwelling house, which is admired by all travellers. The situation of this tract is excellent, either for a public house, or for any person who would choose to live private. If the subscriber could receive such pay as suits him, he would sell on the lowest and most moderate terms.

3X THOMAS MADISON.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the second day of August next,

A TRACT or parcel of land, lying and being in Calverton manor, in Charles county, purchased of the commissioners for the sale of confiscated British property, by Joseph Lyon, deceased. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of one half within twelve months, the other half within two years. w 8

3 ELEANOR LYON,
HENRY LYON,
WILLIAM CANTER, jun.

June 8, 1784.

STOLEN from Mr. John Carroll's plantation, near the Head of South river, a sorrel HORSE, blaze face, about thirteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, unshod, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand forgot, trots and gallops, and is a work horse. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall be paid five dollars.

2X THOMAS WARFIELD.

St. Mary's county, May 25, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a bright mulatto fellow named NACE, aged twenty-two years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well made; he took with him a coarse blue cloth jacket without skirts, double breasted, with leather buttons, and lined with white flannel, a pair of old white jeans breeches, new osnabrig shirt, and old felt hat; has a scar on his forehead, and a long bushy head of hair; has got a quick way of speaking, is an artful fellow, and has been used as a waiter. It is likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and endeavour to get on board some vessel at Baltimore or Alexandria. I will give a reward of three pounds current money to any person who will secure him, if taken within the state and brought home, or if out of the state five pounds like money. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

2 HENRY NEALE.

TAKEN up as strays, by Joshua Penn, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops; the other a gray, about 9 or 10 years old, 13½ hands high, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 20th of May last, a negro man named JACOB, twenty-four years old, five feet eight inches high, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a light coloured kersey jacket, osnabrig overalls, tow linen shirt, and old hat; he is a very great rogue, and may change his dress. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

3X BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.